

G7 Science Homework (Chapter 11)

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. Nonvascular plants do *not* contain _____.
- a. xylem or phloem
 - b. chloroplasts
 - c. epidermal cells
 - d. spores
- _____ 2. True mosses are _____.
- a. bryophytes
 - b. nonvascular
 - c. both A and B
 - d. neither A nor B
- _____ 3. Bryophytes _____.
- a. include ferns and club mosses
 - b. do not have true roots, leaves, and stems
 - c. produce seeds
 - d. are angiosperms
- _____ 4. Select an example of a bryophyte.
- a. a tree
 - b. a fern
 - c. a moss
 - d. a liverwort
- _____ 5. Fern leaves are called _____.
- a. rhizoids
 - b. fronds
 - c. leaves
 - d. rhizomes
- _____ 6. An underground stem that produces roots and leaves in ferns is a _____.
- a. rhizoid
 - b. root
 - c. rhizome
 - d. sepal
- _____ 7. In a fern plant, which stage of the life cycle do you most often see?
- a. the sporophyte
 - b. the gymnosperm
 - c. the gametophyte
 - d. the angiosperm

- _____ 8. Ferns' spores are produced in special structures called _____.
- a. capsules
 - b. sori
 - c. fronds
 - d. fiddleheads
- _____ 9. Which plant reproduces with seeds?
- a. Boston fern
 - b. sphagnum moss
 - c. leafy liverwort
 - d. giant sequoia
- _____ 10. Angiosperms produce _____.
- a. cones
 - b. sporangia
 - c. fruit
 - d. all of the above
- _____ 11. A maple tree is a(n) _____.
- a. angiosperm
 - b. fern
 - c. bryophyte
 - d. gymnosperm
- _____ 12. The haploid cells used in sexual reproduction are called _____.
- a. zygotes
 - b. sori
 - c. gametes
 - d. sepals
- _____ 13. When the chromosomes of an organism usually occur in pairs, the organism is _____.
- a. diploid
 - b. polyploid
 - c. haploid
 - d. monoploid
- _____ 14. Organisms that have two of every kind of chromosome are _____.
- a. diploid
 - b. haploid
 - c. gametes
 - d. ovules
- _____ 15. Which does *not* belong with the other three?
- a. ovary
 - b. style
 - c. pollen

d. stigma

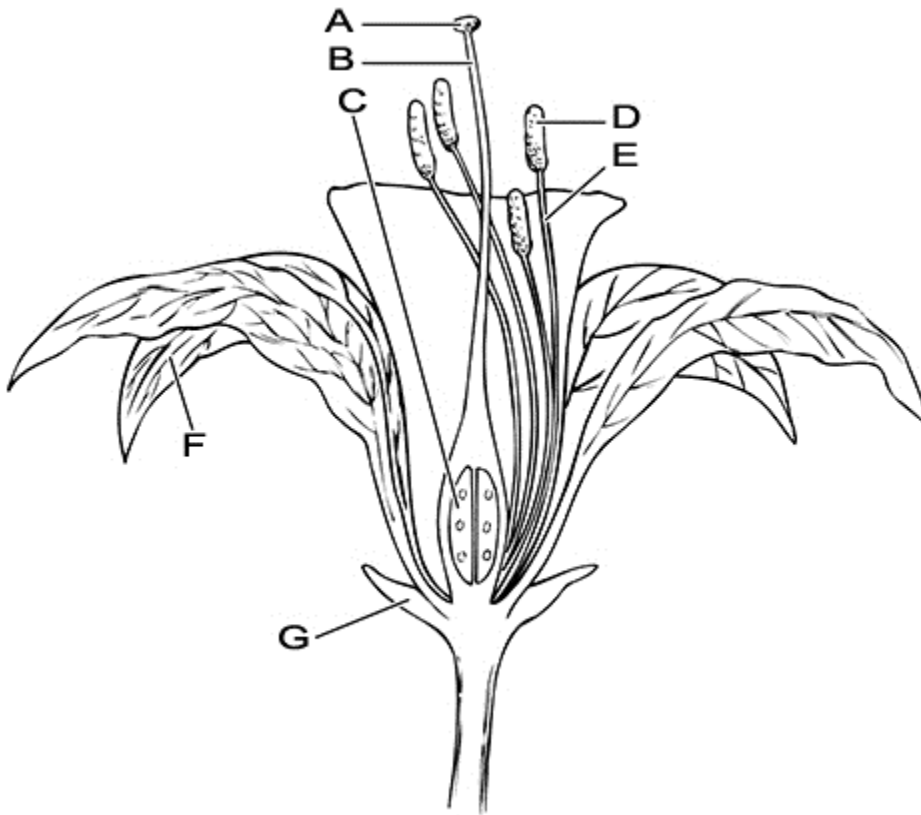
- ___ 16. The pistil is made up of which of the following?
- a. anther
 - b. filament
 - c. both of these
 - d. neither of these
- ___ 17. In flowering plants, male gametes are contained within the ____.
- a. ovules
 - b. ovaries
 - c. filaments
 - d. pollen
- ___ 18. Flower petals have no part in helping a flowering plant reproduce.
- a. True
 - b. False. Flower petals contain the female gametes.
 - c. False. Flower petals contain the male gametes.
 - d. False. Flower petals attract pollinators.
- ___ 19. Pollen is produced in the ____ of the stamens.
- a. anthers
 - b. sepals
 - c. stigmas
 - d. filaments
- ___ 20. Which is *not* necessary for pollination?
- a. anther
 - b. stigma
 - c. pollen
 - d. sepals
- ___ 21. Which occurs first, fertilization or pollination?
- a. fertilization
 - b. pollination
 - c. They occur simultaneously.
 - d. They do not occur in any particular order.
- ___ 22. A cotyledon ____.
- a. is a form of stored food in a seed
 - b. protects a developing flower
 - c. is important during fertilization
 - d. attracts many pollinators
- ___ 23. Which of the following lists the events of plant reproduction in the order in which they occur?
- a. fertilization, pollination, seed development
 - b. seed development, pollination, fertilization

- c. pollination, fertilization, seed development
- d. pollination, seed development, fertilization

- ____ 24. The ovules of a plant develop into ____.
- a. ovaries
 - b. seeds
 - c. fruits
 - d. gametes
- ____ 25. A fruit is ____.
- a. the area in which an embryo develops
 - b. a mature ovary with seeds
 - c. a storage area for pollen
 - d. the site of pollination
- ____ 26. If a plant is a dicot, you would expect it to have ____.
- a. parallel leaf venation
 - b. flower parts in fours, fives, or multiples of these
 - c. both A and B
 - d. neither A nor B
- ____ 27. Which of the following *cannot* be a pollinator?
- a. honeybee
 - b. bird
 - c. wind
 - d. All of the above are pollinators.
- ____ 28. Flowers that lack showy petals, nectar, and odors are likely pollinated by ____.
- a. bats
 - b. wasps
 - c. wind
 - d. moths
- ____ 29. As Kristina blows the fluffy hairs off dandelion stalks, she is actually ____.
- a. scattering dandelion seeds
 - b. pollinating dandelions
 - c. distributing dandelion plantlets
 - d. destroying a valuable natural resource
- ____ 30. What type of reproduction does *not* increase genetic variation?
- a. sexual
 - b. asexual
 - c. Both increase genetic variation.
 - d. Neither increase genetic variation.
- ____ 31. A cut leaf that grows roots and becomes a new plant is called a ____.
- a. leaf cutting

- b. plantlet
- c. root sprout
- d. leaf eye

- ___ 32. If a parent tree produced two offspring from root sprouts, would the genes of the offspring be identical?
- a. yes
 - b. no
 - c. possibly, but it would depend on external factors
- ___ 33. Which does *not* belong with the other three?
- a. runners
 - b. seeds
 - c. root sprouts
 - d. plantlets
- ___ 34. Which of these is *not* usually propagated asexually?
- a. marigold
 - b. strawberry
 - c. potato
 - d. spider plant



- ___ 35. Which letter points to the sepals?

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. D
- e. E
- f. F
- g. G

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- ___ 36. Mosses, liverworts, and hornworts are all nonvascular plants.
- ___ 37. Ferns do not produce seeds but reproduce by releasing spores.
- ___ 38. Fronds are fern leaves.
- ___ 39. Ferns do *not* require water for their reproduction.
- ___ 40. Seed plants do not rely on water for fertilization.
- ___ 41. All plants produce flowers.
- ___ 42. Gymnosperms do *not* produce seeds.
- ___ 43. Rosebushes are angiosperms.
- ___ 44. Sexual reproduction produces offspring that are genetically identical to their parents.
- ___ 45. All plants produce their reproductive cells in flowers.
- ___ 46. The color, shape, and smell of flowers all help to carry out the flowers' reproductive process.
- ___ 47. Flower appendages are attached to a base called the receptacle.
- ___ 48. A pistil consists of a stigma, style, and stamen.
- ___ 49. Germination is the beginning of growth for a new plant.

___ 50. Birds pollinate some flowers.

___ 51. All plants depend entirely on wind to spread their seeds.

___ 52. Plants can reproduce asexually only when assisted by humans.

___ 53. Seedless grapes are reproduced asexually.

___ 54. Navel oranges and seedless grapes must be reproduced asexually because they lack seeds.

___ 55. The reproduction of potatoes from planted "eyes" is a form of asexual reproduction.